

# the organized farmer

Vol. 25

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No. 22

## FUA CHINA TOUR SETS OUT

### NELSON HALL SELLS FARM, RETIRES TO LACOMBE

Nelson Hall, well known and prominent farmer of the Spruceville district, recently sold his quarter-section farm to Ted, Larry and Ken Long.

Mr. Hall has been active in community and district affairs, and is a past president of the Spruceville FUA. He has lived in the Spruceville district since 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall will take up residence in Lacombe proper in the near future.

Jr. Cavalcade

### District 12 Junior FUA

By Buffalo Hills Jr. F.U.A. Correspondent Joan Papp

The Buffalo Hills Jr. FUA hosted the District 12 summer meeting on August 22, 1964 at what was to be a picnic. Due to poor weather conditions, the meeting was moved to the Milo Hall everyone joined in a pot-luck lunch.

The meeting was opened by President Keith Murray and new officers were elected. They are: President — Wilson Loree; Secretary — Clarence Lucas. The winter meeting of District 12 Jr. FUA will be held on December 28, 1964 at the home of Mrs. L. Lange, Charlesholm at 8:00 p.m. Everyone is asked to bring either cake or sandwiches.

Speakers for the day included two Swiss men Chris and Nick, who gave a very interesting account of life in Switzerland. Mr. Broughton of the Wheat Pool gave an informative talk on organizations.

After the meeting there were games and singing and later the Buffalo Hills Jr. FUA served lunch. The day ended with a sing-song and the "The Queen".

### NOVEMBER 9th IS SIGN-UP DAY

## "Farmers in Transition" Is Radio Forum Theme

National Farm Radio Forum celebrates its Twenty-fifth birthday this year with a long look at agriculture in the sixties.

"Farmers in Transition", the theme for 1964-65, covers the spectrum of change affecting the farmer. From the opening topic on November 2nd, entitled "The Price of Life" and examining the question of medical care and costs, to the final topic in March, "New Patterns for the Land", Farm Forum critically and objectively views the new rural society.

Of major interest, on November 9th, is "The Sunday Farmers", a look at the effect of part-time farmers on Canada's economy. "Farmers in Transition" on November 16th, is a look at auto-

Thirty-two intrepid souls head for Hong Kong Friday, September 25 as members of the F.U.A. sponsored Tour of the People's Republic of China.

Those going along include Tour Chairman Paul Babey; Tour Secretary Ken Nelson, Tour Co-ordinator Russell Love; F.W.U.A. President Mrs. Russell Johnston; Alberta Wheat Pool President Gordon Harrold; U.F.A. Co-op Board Member Andrew Silver; A.L.C. President Carl Anderson; C.C.I.L. President J. B. Brown, along with representatives from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Manitoba Pool Elevators, and other farm organizations.

Most members of the tour are actively farming, or are closely connected with agriculture.

The agricultural press is included, with Al Richardson of the CBC Farm Department, Mr. H. Gordon Green of the Family Herald, and George Rife of the Edmonton Journal going along.

Part of the tour will come directly back from the three week look at China. The rest of the tour members will stop over to take a quick glance at the Philippines, Formosa, and Japan. Everybody should be home by November 1.

The tour idea started two years ago. Behind it is the hope that an increase in trade, especially in agricultural commodities, can be generated. Of more immediate value will be the development of increased understanding between East and West which a tour such as this is likely to influence.

Pictures and interviews obtained by the group will be made available by the F.U.A. later. It is hoped that many people will be able to share the experiences of the group, at least on a second hand basis.

## More Pool Scholarship Winners



Doreen Strynadka



Diana Aronson



Joan Nyklyn

### Master Farmer Congratulations

The Farmers Union President Paul Babey has congratulated the two farm families which recently received Master Farm Family Awards.

"We are extremely pleased to see these two families, both of whom are members of the FUA, receive agriculture's top award in Alberta! They have brought honor and prestige to their communities and to farming generally."

The Charles Moore family are members of the Debolt FUA Local. Mr. Ken Burns of Didsbury is president of the Midway Local.

Mr. Babey concluded, "Let there be no mistake. You cannot win a Master Farm Award. You can only earn it! My heartiest congratulations to the Charles Moore and Ken Burns families on their achievement."

group discussions in Farm Forums across Canada.

If you are interested in forming a Forum, or in taking part as an individual listener or family group, write to National Farm Radio Forum, 113 St. George Street, Toronto 5.

## BREEN MELVIN TO REPRESENT CIS OVERSEAS

Two major Co-operative meetings in European centres will be attended by W. B. Melvin, Regina, secretary of Co-operative Insurance Services.

Mr. Melvin will attend a general conference of the International Federation of Workers Travel Association in Malmo, Sweden September 30 to October 2nd.

At the meeting he will represent Tourinco, a Co-operative Travel Organization, as a member of the board of directors.

From October 3rd to October 5th, Mr. Melvin will attend the annual meeting of the central committee of the International Co-operative Alliance in Belgrade Yugoslavia, where he will be one of two delegates from the Co-operative Union of Canada.

During his European trip Mr.

Melvin will also visit Co-operative and Insurance headquarters in Manchester, Brussels, Oslo, Glasgow and Copenhagen.

The Commonwealth Conference on Agricultural Co-operation which was held at the University of Exeter in England from September 13th to 18th was also attended by Mr. Melvin.

A paper entitled "Insurance and Other Auxiliary Services," was presented by Mr. Melvin during one of the larger conference topics, "Co-operation, Private Industry and Commerce."

The conference was organized by the Horace Plunkett Foundation for co-operative studies.

### NOVEMBER 9th IS SIGN-UP DAY

## "Preston" Inferior Wheat

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has information that there has been an alarming increase in the production of an old variety of wheat named Preston in some parts of Western Canada. This variety was licensed for sale as seed in Canada; but proved to be of such inferior quality that the license was rescinded, making it illegal to sell it as seed.

The baking quality of this variety is so poor that it should be graded no higher than No. 6 wheat, and if even very small amounts of it occur in grades that are used for bread flours, results could be disastrous.

Appreciating that some producers have grown Preston variety in 1964 without knowledge of the ramifications it may cause, and that some of it is in country elevators, the Board will endeavour to protect them from financial losses so far as possible through to July 31, 1965. In order to dispose of this wheat, the Board requires fullest co-operation of producers and elevator operators. Producers are requested to report to elevator agents on the stocks of Preston variety that they have on farms, and to ask them for advice on delivering it. Agents will require samples of farm stocks for forwarding to their head offices along with requests for instructions on handling the grain.

Preston variety has been given grades as high as No. 3 Northern when there was an insignificant amount of it grown. The Board's intention is to see that producers and shippers receive grades as high as they have in the past, until August 1, 1965, when Preston will be graded no higher than No. 6 wheat by the Board's grain inspectors.

Everyone is urged not to mix Preston wheat with other varieties without first obtaining advice from the Board's grain inspection branch; the object is to hold the volume of wheat involved at a minimum to reduce the problem of its disposal.

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THE A.C.W.W.:

# FARM WOMEN'S UNION OF THE WORLD

By Mrs. Winifred Ross

In September of 1965 the Associated Country Women of the World will be holding their eleventh triennial conference in the Royal Dublin Showgrounds, Dublin, Ireland.

At this conference, delegates from six continents, representing over a hundred different organizations (of which the F.W.U.A. is one) will meet together to compare notes, to suggest ways of helping one another and of understanding the complex world of which they are a part. The F.W.U.A. have been represented at four such conferences—in Canada, Ceylon, Scotland and Australia.

Interest in ACWW has burned brightly as delegates have returned from the conferences and reported on them; but then has

died down, smothered by the lack of continuing information. Now, with another conference coming up, let us hope that the spark can be kindled again.

Unlike organizations which start from a central point and grow outwards, the ACWW dictates no program. Member organizations exist first in their own right and then join ACWW, keeping their national characteristics and pursuing their own activities. By remaining independent national societies, they have more to give to other countries than if they were all directed from a policy-making headquarters. In this lies the value and strength of ACWW.

## WORLD WIDE

The ACWW has a president, Mrs. G. Van Beekhoff of the Netherlands; two deputy presidents, Mrs. Haven-Smith from the United States and Mrs. Cullen from Australia; and area vice-presidents for Asia, Africa, Canada, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, the south Pacific and the U.S.A. Some of us recently had

the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Schroder from New Zealand, who as area vice-president for the South Pacific, travelled thousands of miles to visit member organizations in the islands of the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand. Our own area vice-president is Mrs. Keith Rand, Port William, Nova Scotia, who would, I am sure, welcome enquiries about ACWW and its work.

The FWUA may well be proud to be a member of ACWW, which has in the thirty-one years of its existence been a real force in improving conditions throughout the world through the home and family. Our FWUA should be aware of the privilege it is to be able to send representatives to the triennial conference to share experiences, to get to know rural women from other countries, and to do our share in engendering a spirit of good will and friendship.

## COUNTRY WOMEN'S PENNIES

The financing of ACWW is perhaps unique. It receives no grants from any government or national body. Membership fees from member societies are kept very low; the balance of the money needed comes from a fund known as "Pennies for Friendship". This began with the idea that every individual in the member organizations might give a penny, or the smallest coin of her country, once yearly. This money runs the Central Office in London, organizes the Letter Friends Scheme for members, arranges exchange programs, publishes the Countrywoman, sends representatives to meetings of the United Nations, pays for the travels of the President and the Vice-presidents, and finances the triennial conference. In addition to this, member organizations like the FWUA are asked to contribute \$50.00 to help pay for the transportation of their own vice-president.

The ACWW is the only international organization to which we belong. Through it we are represented in UNESCO and on various UN committees. Through our contributions to the Lady Aberdeen Scholarships in the field of home economics education for students in developing countries, we take part in the FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign. We can exchange letters with rural women in almost every part of the world. We can learn about projects being undertaken by other farm women's groups from Sarawak to Norway. Above all, we can in each of our locals learn about ACWW by having our secretaries write to:

Mrs. Sheila Delfosse, Secretary  
Publicity and publications,  
A.C.W.W.,  
78 Kensington High Street,  
London W. 8, U. K.

She can send you leaflets about ACWW, a short History of ACWW (9 for \$1.00), the large 1953 History (50c), and the ACWW magazine *The Countrywoman* (\$1.00 per year).

## FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.  
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## the organized farmer

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in good standing.

## Jr. Cavalcade Buffalo Hills Plans Romp

By Joan Papp

Several money making projects were discussed at the September meeting of the Buffalo Hills Jr. F.U.A. held on the fifth at the Liberty Community Centre.

It was decided that the organization would have a "Rock 'n Roll" dance in October. The next meeting, October 3 at Liberty, will settle the details.

Buffalo Hills Juniors later in the evening presented a silver tray to Mr. and Mrs. Scott at Milo on their 25th wedding anniversary.



## F.U.A. EXECUTIVE

### President

Paul Babey, Beaverdam and Edmonton  
c/o F.U.A., 9934 - 105 Street, Edmonton

### Vice-President

Anders Anderson, Box 327, Medicine Hat

### F.W.U.A. President

Mrs. Russell Johnston, Excel

### Executive Members

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Box 4068, Red Deer  
Herb Kotscherofski, Stony Plain  
Jerald Hutchinson, Warner

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Olaf Mehlen, Iron Springs (FUA)  
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(Jr.)

# WHAT IS THE STORY ON CO-OP FERTILIZER?

While natural fertilizer such as animal manure and green manure crops, have been used since man began to cultivate land, the farmer also learned, long ago, that certain kinds of rock or mineral substance when applied to the land would result in better crops. He also learned that on land which was farmed for too long without the application of fertilizers, he got poorer and poorer crops until finally such land had to be abandoned. There is a good deal of evidence that some of the deserts of the old world began, or at least became greatly extended, because of soil mining practices by early farmers.

And so, the use of commercial fertilizer has become an accepted part of farming. As man's knowledge of chemistry and plant biology grew he learned to identify the plant food needs of a soil, and how to mix the necessary chemicals so that the crop on each kind of soil was properly fed. Modern

mining and transportation have made it possible to produce and move huge quantities of fertilizer and as a result the commercial fertilizer industry is one of the world's great industries today. In 1960 the world used almost 28 million tons of commercial fertilizer, and it is estimated that this will increase over three times to about 90 million tons by 1980.

The biggest increase will be in the developing countries where fertilizer use will be increased 10 times in the next 15 years. Russia plans to increase fertilizer production by 5 times by 1980 and even in Western Europe and North America we will almost double our use of these vital products by 1980.

In Alberta, fertilizer was almost unknown until the late 1920's. Then for a number of years farmers were used to having a representative of a fertilizer company call around each spring and give them enough fertilizer

to treat a strip of crop in their fields. In the fall a company representative often accompanied by the District Agriculturist would come around and measure the difference in yield.

During the winter these results, from many tests all over the west would be published. However, the fertilizer business on the prairies developed very slowly. No doubt part of the reason was that during the 1930's very few prairie farmers had the money to buy fertil-

izer, and the value of the increased yield was very little because of the very low price of grain. Since the war, and with the change in farming from the small family farm to the modern farm business, the use of fertilizer on the prairies has become big business. In 1963 about 315,000 tons were sold to prairie farmers. In Alberta alone we used 170,000 tons last year.

## CO-OPS COME INTO PICTURE

A few years ago, the farm Co-operatives of the prairies, under pressure from their many thousands of members, went into the fertilizer distribution business.

Their share grew rapidly, and in 1963 they handled almost 20% of the prairie total. As a result a decision was made in early 1964 to build the Western Co-op Fertilizer manufacturing plant in Calgary. The Alberta and Saskatchewan Wheat Pools, and the Federated Co-ops are all partners in this plant which will be producing by this time next year, in readiness for the 1965 crop. It will cost \$21 million and will be capable of producing 200,000 tons of fertilizer per year.

Since the Co-ops took this step, two very interesting things have happened. First of all a major oil

company, with service stations and bulk outlets all across the country, has advertised in at least one of the farm papers that they will be handling fertilizer in 1965. The second happening is that the Co-ops can no longer get fertilizer from the company which has been supplying them ever since they first went into the business. According to a story which appeared in one Alberta Weekly, this supplier offered the Co-ops a ten year contract this fall, which of course they did not need, since they will be manufacturing their own fertilizer to fill the 1965 market.

Western Canadian Co-ops may therefore be short of fertilizer for the coming spring. However, there will be no shortage of supplies because the supplier is still producing. Farmers may have to go to the oil company next spring in order to get what they need, but for the following year they will have their own co-op supply which will no doubt be available wherever there is a pool elevator or Co-op store.

It will be a welcome relief to farmers and their organizations to know that they will no longer be in danger of having their supplies cut off.

## FERTILIZER USE RISES

Farmers around the world may be using about three times as much fertilizer by 1980 as they do today.

This is the forecast in a detailed paper presented to a recent Annual Fertilizer Conference. In the paper, a group of experts estimated that consumption in 1960 was 27.7 million metric tons and that by 1980 it might reach 89.7 million tons.

Breaking down fertilizer use into regions, it was estimated the developed countries would expand use of fertilizer from 20 million tons in 1960 to 26.9 million by 1970 and 36.1 million by 1980. This would be at a three per cent annual rate increase.

For Eastern Europe and Russia, which used 5 million tons of fertilizer in 1960 the estimate is for 15.5 million tons by 1970 and 25.3 million by 1980. The rate of annual increase for this region is put at 12% between 1960 and 1970 and 5% between 1970 and 1980.

For the developing countries, use of fertilizer in 1960 totalled 2.7 million tons and by 1970 it is estimated at 10.9 million tons and 28.3 million by 1980. This would be at an annual rate increase of 15% between 1960 and 1970 and 10% between 1970 and 1980.

## COMINCO Reverses Stand

# Some Co-ops May Not Have Fertilizer Supplies in '65

Fertilizer for retail co-operatives in Saskatchewan and Alberta will not be available through their own wholesale during the next twelve months. While some associations will have supplies, others may not be able to provide fertilizer to members in the spring of 1965.

Announcement of this situation was made last month by Federated Co-operatives Limited in a letter to presidents and managers of local associations. Alberta and Saskatchewan Wheat Pools have also been keeping their local officials informed of developments.

By the fall of 1965, adequate supplies will be available from the plant of Western Co-operative Fertilizers Limited now under construction in Calgary.

### EXPLANATION

Explaining the lapse of the year in supplies, the letter from L. L. LLOYD, FCL President, stated:

"Early last spring, when co-operators decided to erect their own plant, an indication was given by the manufacturer, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (COMINCO), that fertilizer supplies for the 1964-65 season would be available to co-operatives.

"However, later in the spring and as plans for the new Co-op plant progressed, COMINCO officials reversed their stand and advised co-operatives that they would not renew the contract on another one-year basis. They did however, advise that they would consider entering into a ten-year contract to supply co-operatives with fertilizer at a small discount from the present price structure.

"In view of the fact that a

definite decision had been made to proceed with the erection of a Co-op plant, the ten-year contract could not be considered by co-operatives. Previously, with the exception of a three-year contract in 1955-58, all contracts had been on a yearly basis.

"Appeals were made to COMINCO officials to reverse their decision and to enter into another one-year contract, which would assure fertilizer supplies to co-operatives for the 1964-65 season. They were adamant in their decision."

As soon as the situation became clear, FCL officials explored other possible sources for fertilizer, including American suppliers. However, it was not possible to obtain the large tonnage required (130,000 tons) on a one-year-only basis.

In Manitoba, the situation is different. Manitoba Pool Elevators shares ownership in a new fertilizer plant, which will produce sufficient in 1965 to also supply retail associations in the province.

### WHAT CAN CO-OPS DO?

A few retail co-ops have already laid in some stocks of fertilizer for the next year. It is possible that a good number of other associations will have a certain amount to supply to members.

"In the event that arrangements

Smoke signals are on their way to Fort Edmonton from the Juniors in District 7.

They report that a float entered by the Juniors in the parade at Edgerton Sports Day in July symbolized 45 years of Junior UFA-FUA progress.

Hi Valley Jr. FUA has caught fire — fanned by some of the hot air stirred up at the Jr. FUA Convention at Gold Eye Lake.

The Jr. FUA in District 7 has shown progress since 1919, but like an old jalopy, it has stopped two or three times. Now, it is up to Jr. Director Raymond Belanger to keep it moving. Like the float in the Edgerton parade, it must move on, or block others.

cannot be made by retail co-ops," said Mr. Lloyd, "co-operative members wishing to use fertilizer will have to obtain their needs from a non-co-operative source.

"While this is presently a very unsatisfactory situation, it is one which we in the co-operative movement must be prepared to face. Similar situations have arisen with other commodities in the past as co-operatives took steps to move into the production field. It is simply another example which emphasizes the need for co-operative people to become more aggressive in establishing their own production units."

## Jr. Cavalcade

### The Last Heard From District 7

By Merlin Hagenson



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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SERVICES

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# Triple Revolution! A Look Into the Future?

(Reprinted from the April 1964 Liberation)

By: Donald G. Agger, Donald B. Armstrong, James Boggs, Louis Fein, W. H. Ferry; Maxwell Geismar, Todd Gitlin, Philip Green, Roger Hagan, Michael Harrington, Tom Hayden, Robert L. Heilbroner, Ralph L. Helstein, Frances W. Herring, Hugh B. Hester, Alice Mary Hilton, Irving Howie, Everett C. Hughes, H. Stuart Hughes, Gerald W. Johnson, Irving F. Laucks, Stewart Meacham, A. J. Muste, Gunnar Myrdal, Linus Pauling, Gerard Piel, Michael D. Reagan, Bayard Rustin, Ben. B. Seligman, Robert Theobald, John William Ward, William Worthy.

(Continued from last issue)

## The Transition\*

We recognize that the drastic alterations in circumstances and in our way of life ushered in by cybernation and the economy of abundance will not be completed overnight. Left to the ordinary forces of the market, such change, however, will involve physical and psychological misery and perhaps political chaos. Such misery is already clearly evident among the unemployed, among relief clients into the third generation and more and more among the young and the old for whom society appears to hold no promise of dignified or even stable lives. We must develop programmes for this transition designed to give hope to the dispossessed and those cast out by the economic system, and to provide a basis for the rallying of people to bring about those changes in political and social institutions which are essential to the age of technology.

The programme here suggested is not intended to be conclusive but rather to indicate its necessary scope. We propose:

1. A massive program to build up our educational system, designed especially with the needs of the chronically undereducated in mind. We estimate that tens of thousands of employment opportunities in such areas as teaching and research development, particularly for younger people, may be thus created. Federal programmes looking to the training of an additional hundred thousand teachers annually are needed.

2. Massive public works. The need is to develop and put into effect programmes of public works to construct dams, reservoirs, ports, water and air-pollution facilities. We estimate that for each billion dollars per year spent on public works a hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand jobs would be created. Two billion dollars or more a year should be spent in this way, preferably as matching funds aimed at the relief of economically distressed or dislocated areas.

3. A massive programme of low-cost housing, to be built both publicly and privately, and aimed at a rate of seven hundred thousand to a million units a year.

## Only a Start

These suggestions are in no way intended to be complete or definitively formulated. They contemplate expenditures of several billions more each year than are now being spent by the U.S. government socially rewarding enterprises, and a larger role for the government in the economy than it has now or has been given except in times of crisis. In our opinion, this is a time of crisis, the crisis of a triple revolution. Public philosophy for the transi-

tion must rest on the conviction that our economic, social and political institutions exist for the use of man and that man does not exist to maintain a particular economic system. This philosophy centres on an understanding that governments are instituted among men for the purpose of making possible life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and that government should be a creative and positive instrument toward these ends.

## Change Must be Managed

The historic discovery of the post-World War II years is that the economic destiny of the nation can be managed. Since the debate over the Employment Act of 1946, it has been increasingly understood that the federal gov-

\*This view of the transitional period will be (1) that machines rather than men will take up new conventional forms of work and leisure. Therefore, in their opinion the specific proposals outlined in this section are more suitable for meeting the problems of the scarcity-economy system than for advancing through the period of transition into the period of abundance.

private bodies, such as corporations, for their own welfare does not automatically result in additions to the general welfare, as the impact of cybernation on jobs has already made clear.

The hardships imposed by sudden changes in technology have been acknowledged by Congress in proposals for dealing with the long and short-run "dislocations" in legislation for depressed and "impacted" areas, retraining of workers replaced by machines, and the like. The measures so far proposed have not been "transitional" in conception. Perhaps for this reason they have had little effect on the situations they were designed to alleviate. But the primary weakness of this legislation is not ineffectiveness but incoherence. In no way can these disconnected measures be seen as a plan for remedying deep ailments but only, so to speak, as the superficial treatment of surface wounds.

Planning agencies should constitute the network through which pass the stated needs of the people at every level of society, gradually building into a national inventory of human requirements, arrived at by democratic debate of elected representatives.

The primary tasks of the appropriate planning institutions should be:

- to collect the data necessary to appraise the effects, social and economic, of cybernation at different rates of innovation;
- to recommend ways, by public and private initiative, of encouraging and stimulating cybernation;
- to work toward optimal allocations of human and natural resources in meeting the requirements of society;
- to develop ways to smooth the transition from a society in which the norm is full employment within an economic system based on scarcity, to one in which the norm will be either non-employment, in the traditional sense of productive work, or employment on the great variety of socially valuable but "non-productive" tasks made possible by an economy of abundance; to bring about the conditions in which men and women no longer needed to produce goods and services may find their way to a

c. Obtaining a voice in the investment of the unions' huge pension and welfare funds, and insisting on investment policies which have as their major criteria the social use and function of the enterprise in which the investment is made.

d. Organization of the unemployed, so that these voiceless people may once more be given a voice in their own economic destinies, and strengthening of the campaign to organize white-collar and professional workers.

9. The use of the licensing power of government to regulate the speed and direction of cybernation to minimize hardship; and the use of minimum-wage power as well as taxing powers to provide the incentives for moving as rapidly as possible toward the goals indicated by this paper.

But these enhanced promises by no means constitute a guarantee. Illuminating and making more possible the "democratic vistas" is one thing; reaching them is quite another, for vision of democratic life is made real not by technological change but by men consciously moving toward that ideal and creating institutions that will realize and nourish the vision in living form.

Democracy, as we use the term, means a community of men and women who are able to understand, express and determine their lives as dignified human beings. Democracy can only be rooted in a political and economic order in which wealth is distributed by and

variety of self-fulfilling and socially useful occupations.

- to work out alternatives to defense and related spending that will commend themselves to citizens, entrepreneurs and workers as a more reasonable use of common resources.

- to integrate domestic and international planning. The technological revolution has related virtually every major domestic problem to a world problem. The vast inequities between the industrialized and the underdeveloped countries cannot long be sustained.

The aim throughout will be the conscious and rational direction of economic life by planning institutions and democratic control.

In this changed framework the new planning institutions will operate at every level of government — local, regional and federal — and will be organized to elicit democratic participation in all their proceedings. These bodies will be the means for giving direction and content to the growing demand for improvement in all departments of public life. The planning institutions will show the way to turn the growing protest against ugly cities, polluted air and water, an inadequate educational system, disappearing recreational and material resources, low levels of medical care, and the hapazard economic development into an integrated effort to raise the level of general welfare.

We are encouraged by the record of the planning institutions both of the Common Market and of several European nations and believe that this country can benefit from studying their weaknesses and strengths. A principal result of planning will be to step up investment in the public sector. Greater investment in this area is advocated because it is overdue, because the needs in this sector comprise a substantial part of the content of the general welfare, and because they can be readily afforded by an abundant society. Given the knowledge that we are now in a period of transition it would be deceptive, in our opinion, to present such activities as likely to produce full employment. The efficiencies of cybernation should be as much sought in the public as in the private sector, and a chief focus of planning would be one means of bringing this about. A central assumption of planning institutions would be the central assumption of this statement, that the nation is moving into a society in which production of goods and services is not the only or perhaps the chief means of distributing income.

## The Democratization of Change

The revolution in weaponry gives some dim promise that mankind may finally eliminate institutionalized force as the method of settling international conflict and find for it political and moral equivalents leading to a better world. The Negro revolution signals the ultimate admission of this group to the American community on equal social, political and economic terms. The cybernation revolution proffers an existence qualitatively richer in democratic as well as material values. A social order in which men make the decisions that shape their lives becomes more possible now than ever before; the unshackling of men from bonds of unfulfilling labor frees them to become citizens, to make themselves and to make their own history.

Alberta farmers will soon be assisted in their decisions on whether to grow wheat or oilseed crops by a report published by the provincial farm economics branch.

The Hon. Harry E. Strom, Minister of Agriculture, announced that a three-year economic study of these crops in the Peace River area, central Alberta and Southern Alberta has just been completed and that a report will be published shortly.

According to K. D. Porter in charge of the study, rapeseed returned a greater net profit than wheat in the Peace River area only. In central southeastern Alberta, wheat yielded a higher profit per acre than oilseeds. The highest average crop yields per acre for both rapeseed and wheat were recorded in central Alberta. Results from the three study areas also showed that rapeseed was a profitable crop in central Alberta. Sunflower seed produc-

## Dairy Industry As An Economic Force

Canada's dairy industry, which has been a strong force in the economy of the nation for decades, continues in that role and contributes substantially to the Gross National Product. The retail value of the products of Canadian dairy herds is now estimated at a whooping \$1.5 billion annually.

In 1963, Canadian dairy farmers received farm cash income from the sale of milk and cream amounting to a record \$548 million. They received an additional sum estimated at \$250 million from the sale of meat animals and breeding stock from their dairy herds. The total amount of farm cash income received by Canada's dairy farmers last year approximated \$800 million.

This gross farm cash income that the dairy farmer receives from the sale of his products provides his funds for the purchase of his farm machinery, fertilizer, feeds, seeds and building materials. What remains is his net farm cash income. This provides the money to pay for taxes and services, to feed and clothe himself and his family and to educate his children. Farm cash income is the source of the farmer's contribution to the economic welfare of others — first in the community and finally on a provincial or national scale.

Ontario and Quebec are the two large dairy-producing provinces of Canada, contributing over two-thirds of all the milk produced in the nation, and consequently receive the highest income. In 1963, Ontario led the provinces in farm cash income from dairying with a total of \$200 million. Quebec's share amounted to \$185 million and was followed by Alberta with \$42 million. The other provinces, in order of importance, were: British Columbia, \$36 million; Saskatchewan, \$29 million; Manitoba, \$27.5 million; Nova Scotia, \$12 million; New Brunswick, \$12 million; and Prince Edward Island, \$5 million.

The largest part of the 1963 national farm cash income from dairying, \$271 million, or nearly 50 per cent, came from sales of fluid milk and cream. Income from creamery butterfat was second on the list with \$190 million, or 35 per cent of the total. Income from cheese milk, amounting to \$47 million, was third, followed by milk for concentrated products and ice cream at \$40 million.

Fluid sales of milk and cream are, of course, based on population distribution. The large fluid sales areas, on a cash income basis, are Ontario with 38 per cent, Quebec with 29 per cent and British Columbia with 10 per cent.

Approximately 40 per cent of the cash income for butterfat went to Quebec dairy farmers, and about 30 per cent was credited to Ontario. Although the three Prairie Provinces benefit from cash income received from butterfat, Alberta far outstrips the other two provinces. Approximately 11 per cent of the total income from butterfat was credited to Alberta dairy farmers last year.

Canada's dairy products, as well as contributing to the national income, enhance the Canadian exports picture. In 1963, dairy exports were valued at \$24.5 million.

—The Canadian Dairy Food Service Bureau

tion on dry land was profitable but only covered production costs on irrigated land.

A further comparison reveals that oilseed and wheat production costs were approximately equal in central and northern Alberta. Production costs on irrigated sunflowers and on dryland sunflowers were generally higher than wheat production costs under similar conditions.

Mr. Strom says accurate comparisons of production costs, yields and receipts for wheat and oilseeds will be available soon to anyone interested in growing these crops in Alberta.